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IGNORANCE.

A correspondent of the New York World writes that paper as follows :

"To go on a gold basis would be illegal. The Constitution says 'gold and silver.'"

To this the World replies:

"As sixteen other letter-writers say in effect the same thing, we are moved to ask in what section or clause the Constitution says anything of the kind. It authorizes Congress to 'coin money' and to 'regulate the value thereof,' and it forbids *any State* to 'make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.' But in what clause does it declare that there shall be coinage of both gold and silver? In what clause does it order any coinage or forbid any discretion that Congress may use in coining money? Surely if the Constitution embodies any such restriction the correspondents who call attention to the fact can point out the passage. In suggesting this we are not arguing for a gold standard or for any other. We are merely asking for information."

The World will find "the passage," which it calls for the pointing out of, in the Xth Amendment to the Constitution, which is in these words :

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This was passed at the 1st Congress, held in the World's own city of New York, which began March 4th, 1789, and if the people of that city would consider and take to heart the complete effect of that vital part of the law of the land, they would be saved many of the foolish errors into which they fall.

The States gave the Federal government the power to coin money. When they parted with that inherent function of the State, they did not intend to transfer to their Federal servant the privilege of bottling it up. As in the case of the transfer of the right to carry the mails the States did not intend that the central government should in its discretion stop the mail service entirely. All the authorities, we believe, as well as common sense, teach that when the Federal government has taken over, under the Constitution, one of the "powers" delegated to it by the States, it is required to exercise that power in good faith. Not only is it in effect prohibited from bottling up its power to carry the mails, but it is equally prohibited from using its discretion in derogation of the main purpose. That is to say, while it may direct the mail coaches to be painted black or white and while it may select black or white mail carriers, it cannot capriciously exercise its power to carry the mails six months in the year only, or refuse to carry a portion of the legitimate mail matter which the citizens of the different States may desire to entrust to it—using its delegated power to carry a farmer's mail to the exclusion of a banker's and *vice versa*, or to carry letters to the exclusion of printed matter, and so on.

As the legal tender quality is the essential faculty of money, and the Constitution has restricted the States to the use of gold *and* silver as legal tender, the Constitution has thus signified what constitutes "money" in its eyes. When the Federal government was given the power to "coin money," therefore, it was *commanded* to coin money, (when the citizens of the States required the coining of their bullion), and it received with its grant of power no privilege of discriminating between the two metals which the grantor, the Constitution, had recognized as the only money metals.

That is as plain as day to a real Democrat—who is a strict constructionist of the Constitution. So plain, indeed, that even Mr. Webster, who was a latitudinarian, held the view which we have elaborated and which the World seems so ignorant of. Said he, in the Senate of the United States half a century ago:

"I am clearly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by Congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake the whole system."

Let the World send its editor to school.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Money power is putting forth every exertion to keep the great silver army from uniting. Slander and vile words are employed to deter men from following the simple dictates of reason. Hireling newspapers profess to wonder why Mr. Bryan or Chairman Jones do not speak, or fill their columns with ingeniously distorted and untruthful reports of what they say when they do speak.

It is all in vain. The silver wave is sweeping over the country, and those who believe that the people's interests are bound up in a change of our monetary system are getting together regardless of former political affiliations.

If one will observe the course of human nation, he will see that in all nations and in all times it has been characterized by the same dominant motive. That is the effort of the compacted few to keep the masses separated. India, for example, as we have had occasion to point out before, with its near 300 millions of people, is held under the heel of 50 thousand British soldiers. Britain plays there a wonderfully skilful hand of diplomacy, setting one Prince against another and one caste and one religion against another. The same game has been going on in this so-called Democracy of ours ever since the late war centralized the government and raised up a plutocratic class foreign to the genius of our institutions and capable of the concentrated effort of the dynasties.

This time, it is all in vain. As Vance said in his prophetic speech, the people are stirred as they never were before since the late war, and they are coming together now with "the light of conflict in their faces and the resolve of victory in their hearts."

Mr. Bryan will soon proclaim the plan of campaign in his speech of acceptance. Meanwhile let every honest silver man hold himself in readiness to follow this great leader of a re-united Democracy.

The Record Produced.

Atlanta Constitution.]

There are a great many statesmen today of both parties who are shedding crocodile tears over the financial condition of the country and clamoring for the gold standard as the one hope now open for us.

These men claim that it would be the height of dishonor for the United States to attempt to meet its obligations in any other way than with gold coin. Foremost and prominent among these ardent patriots must be mentioned the name of William McKinley, who is now running for the presidency of the United States as the nominee of the Republican party.

While the republicans are thus engaged in preaching the campaign of the so-called honest dollar, they are being aided and abetted by a certain class of Democrats who feel that they know better what is for the good of the country than do the great masses of the people themselves. So earnest are they apparently, and so honest would they have us to believe them, that they are now working up sentiment for a new convention in which the gold brand of Democrat will be presented to the country to tinkle by the side of his Republican brother.

Much as we would like to believe in the honesty of these men of both parties, there are in existence records which make it difficult to do so. These records recall the fact that many of the leaders now clamoring for a dollar of gold were once the ardent advocates of paying the obligations of the United States in coin, the government to exercise the option as to which metal should be paid to them, and silver being expressly mentioned by name.

It was in the year 1877, while Mr. Hayes was President of the United States, that Hon. Stanley Matthews, then one of the Senators from Ohio, and who afterwards became one of the Supreme Court Justices of the United States, introduced into and had passed by the Senate a preamble and resolution which states the whole contention between the silver and the gold forces now, and its terms will bear repetition here :

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; and

Whereas, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

Whereas, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of the bonds of the United States described in the said act of congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas, At the date of the passage of said act of congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th of July 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, as declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment according to their nominal value for any sums whatever; therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring therein), That all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore cited are payable principal and interest at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

The above declaration and resolution, introduced and pushed to enactment by a man who had so little of the anarchist in him that he was afterwards selected as proper material for membership in the highest court of the United States, proves that the gold conspiracy had not then reached the magnitude which it has since maintained. In the vote upon these resolutions, both senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa voted for the silver dollar, as well as one senator each from Michigan and Minnesota.

A few days later the same resolution was called up in the house of representative, where it was passed by a vote of 189 yeas, 79 nays and 24 not voting. To state some of the names which were recorded on the affirmative side in favor of the silver side, there was Mr. Blount, of Georgia; Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin; Mr. Cabell, of Illinois; Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, since secretary of the treasury; Mr. Foster, of Ohio, who as secretary of the treasury sold out this option to the creditors of the government; Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, whose gold-rimmed patriotism now prevents him from voting the national democratic ticket; Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, afterwards speaker of the house; Mr. William McKinley, of Ohio, at present the republican candidate for president; Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who has retired from congress on a judgeship; Mr. Henry G. Turner, of Georgia, and others who have since strutted their brief season upon the stage as the advocates of an enhanced dollar with which to pay our debts.

It is recalled that when this measure came up in the house of representatives it stood for nearly two months the fire of debate, the administration of President Hayes being just as strongly opposed to it as President Cleveland has been opposed to legislation on the same line. But the budding statesmen of that time, the mature men of now, such as Charles Foster, of Ohio, and John G. Carlisle, who were considered old enough and discreet enough to be sent to congress, voted and spoke for the measure, although they have since cringed fawningly at the feet of the money power.

Nor is this the entire record of that eventful congress. The house of representatives, led by Mr. Bland, passed a bill to restore silver to the position which it occupied prior to 1873. It was a measure for the free and unlimited coinage of silver with all the conditions just as much against it as they are to-day, yet John G. Carlisle voted for this measure, Foster, of Ohio, voted for it, the tender-hearted Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, voted for it and—even that name must be spoken—the Napoleonic shade of William McKinley stands recorded in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this government on its own responsibility and without awaiting the beck or call of any government whatever. It was this same bill which, passing the United States senate, was manipulated by the Republican members of the upper house to be a bill, not for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but to be a scheme by which silver mine owners might enter into a scramble to see which could sell their product cheapest to the government.

The value of this record is to show that up until the year 1880 these old and discreet men, these men who had for years been filling the highest offices of the government, these men who had access to all the information which the government possessed upon which to base their opinions, were in favor of the full, free and unlimited coinage of silver. In a few years, at the bidding of the gold gamblers of New York and London, these men have changed front. We have seen Charles Foster, as secretary of the treasury, surrendering to creditors the option which the government claimed and asserted for itself. We have seen Mr. Carlisle advanced from the house to the senate, and during the very session which inducted Mr. Cleveland into office, voting for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. We now see Mr. William McKinley, who was at that time so bold for the cause of the people, now heading the conspiracy by which every dollar of debt which the government owes is to be paid in an enhanced money, two for one. Is it any wonder that the people of the country, those who have not time to devote to politics, but who trust to the honor and integrity of their representatives, should lose faith in the men who have led them? If men of maturity, appealing to the people for the commission to represent them, then taking position based upon mature thinking, throw it all over within a night at the bidding of the money power, who is to blame the people for accusing them of betraying a trust?

The answer to this is that the people, acting in their sovereign capacity, have thrown these false leaders overboard; that under new leadership and the inspiration of a new baptism in patriotism, they are now fighting their own battle; fighting it, it is true, against skillful and tactful opponents, but fighting it with the full determination that November's sun shall see their enemies go down in defeat, and that it shall rise again upon a republic redeemed from plundering hordes and restored to its pristine condition as the agent of the people for the common good and the common weal.

The Parson's Propaganda

Raleigh News and Observer.]

It is the shame of the Northern Methodist church that it has a Bishop who thinks more of the success of the Republican party than the salvation of immortal souls. The New York Sun prints the following statement, said to have been made by Bishop John P. Newman:

"In the conferences committed to my charge there are something over 1,000 ministers. I shall call their attention to what I believe is the plain duty of the clergy, and shall urge upon them the importance of using all the influence they possess, in the pulpit and out, against the danger which threatens the country, against the possible triumph of Bryan and Sewall and the election of a Congress that is pledged to pass a free silver coinage measure."

This is on a par with the news that the Chesapeake and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville railroads will try to "induce" all employees to vote for McKinley. It is bad enough when rich corporations, avowedly organized for making money, try to coerce its employees. It is scandalous when a Bishop, having power without appeal, to remove preachers, proclaims that he will order them "in the pulpit and out" to leave their sacred calling and work for McKinley. It is true that Mr. McKinley is a Methodist, and if elected would attend a Methodist church, whereas Mr Bryan would go to a Presbyterian church. The Bishop has betrayed a sectarian narrowness as well as a partisan prejudice, that cannot be too severely rebuked. Worse than trying to make the church a political machine, if anything can be worse, is the pretence that the object is to further the cause of "sound money." Better admit, Bishop, your sectarian bigotry and party zeal.

The Springfield Republican calls the attention of Mr. Hanna to the Bishop's proposed movement through his "thousand parsons," because it does "not want the fight for gold Buchardized by any indiscreet prelate." It says that "such an act as the Bishop proposes would be the acme of stupidity and blundering."

The Washington Post makes an apt illustration of the danger, as well as the evil, of the Bishop's policy:

"There is much stronger opposition to clerical dictation in politics in the United States than in Canada, but a pertinent illustration is drawn by the Republican from the other side of the boundary line. It states that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Quebec tried Bishop Newman's tactics in the recent Canadian Parliamentary campaign, and with what woeful results. The Catholic prelates, the Republican says, 'advised' the Roman Catholic voters of Canada to prevent the election of the Liberal candidates; they deliberately thrust the great Roman Catholic Church, with its immense ecclesiastical prestige and influence, into the political combat; but when the polls were closed it was found that even in Catholic Quebec the party that the church had denounced had been overwhelmingly successful and that clericalism in politics had received a stinging rebuke."

Another Railroad Working for McKinley.

Raleigh News and Observer.

And now comes the Louisville and Nashville railroad taking a hand for McKinley by furnishing names of all employes to the Republican campaign committee. They say "there will be no coercion." The railroad managers who are smart will not pursue these tactics. The employees of railroads are men of a high order of intelligence, and are selected because of capacity and reliability. The very qualities that make these men desirable employees forbids the belief that their political opinion can be controlled by any set of men. More railroad employees will vote for Bryan than ever voted for a Democrat before.

The Courts and the Railroads

Charleston News and Courier.]

We have not seen the full text of the petition of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company upon which Judge Simonton has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway from making further reductions in their rates of freight transportation, and ordering them to restore the rate in effect prior to July 12, but we publish to day a carefully prepared statement of what the bill contains. Unless there is a great deal more in the case than appears in this statement we do not see how the court can avoid discharging its rule. The case is very remarkable in the respect that it is the first of its kind ever presented for judicial determination, and is exciting a great deal of interest in railroad circles throughout the country.

In his speech at Orangeburg on Wednesday Senator Tillman protested against the action of Judge Simonton in this case, and made the very strong point that if the court had the power to say that the railroad companies shall not cut their rates, the court would also have the power to say that they shall cut the rates, and that there was no limit to what the courts could or could not do in directing and managing the affairs of business corporations.

In the platform adopted at St. Louis the Populists demand that the government shall own and operate the railroads of the country. If Judge Simonton's injunction in this case be made permanent, and be not set aside by the higher courts, what the Populists have been aiming at—namely, government ownership of the railroads—will practically have been accomplished without their assistance.

The power to make rates and cut rates is essential to proper railroad management and control, and if this power can be assumed by the courts, with or without the knowledge or consent of the roads, any other of the lesser powers of the directors and owners of the roads can also be assumed by the courts. The law gives the interstate railroad commission authority to say when a rate is too high, but it does not give the commission authority to fix rates. The law gives the courts the right to appoint receivers for insolvent corporations, but it does not authorize the court to interfere with the practical management and direction of corporations which are not fairly in court. Perhaps Judge Simonton was compelled to grant the injunction in this case upon a purely ex parte showing, but the interests involved are so vast and the remedy applied for was so novel that it would have been well had he heard argument from all sides before granting his injunction. Such a course would have been irregular, doubtless, but the case is out of the ordinary, and a new rule might have been made in so remarkable a cause.

Of course the petition for a permanent injunction will be resisted, and we hope that it will be successfully resisted. While the petitioner manifests a most unusual and affectionate interest in the welfare of the warring railroad corporations, and deprecates, as all good Samaritans must, the loss of revenue which will be sustained by them if the courts shall refuse to interpose, the plain people of the country who are engaged in business and those who buy and sell have not suffered any distress, but on the contrary have been benefitted by the war of rates. There is another and much more serious issue, however, involved in the determination of this matter. It concerns the business welfare of every town and city on the coast from Norfolk down to Brunswick. The losses sustained by the Port Royal and Augusta railway (now under protection of the court) are a mere bagatelle compared with the losses which will be sustained by all parts of the South not directly tributary to the lines of the Southern Railway and the ports under the immediate care of that great system if the present injunction be not discharged.

Daniel Webster on the Money Question.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Fifty years ago in the Senate of the United States the following language was used by Daniel Webster :

> I am clearly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by Congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake the whole system.

In making this declaration on the money question the illustrious statesman of New England planted himself squarely under the banner of bimetallism.

During the days of Daniel Webster, bimetallism had been the policy of this country. Legislation had been alike considerate of both gold and silver. As the fruit of a policy so wise and beneficial the laboring classes were prosperous, while every department of trade and industry felt the quickening impulse which only bimetallism could impart.

No one ever accused Daniel Webster of being less than a patriot and yet those who now entertain the same views which he expressed on the money question are charged with espousing the cause of anarchy and repudiation.

Such methods of warfare will not prove effective in this campaign, as the advocates of the single gold standard will be made to realize.

Bimetallism has been identified so long with American prosperity that no effort which the opposition can make to cloud the issue by abusive epithets can possibly avail them anything.

With such guides as Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Daniel Webster the American people are not ashamed to march to the polls and vote for that policy which will insure the largest measure of happiness to the struggling masses.

"Those who Think and Those who Suffer."

Raleigh News and Observer.]

It was the late William E. Russell who being taunted by the Boston Mugwumps with the statement that "there are no Democrats in Massachusetts except the professors in Havard University and the dwellers in the slums" made reply, "Yes—the Democratic party is composed almost exclusively of those who think and those who suffer."

The New York correspondent of the Washington Post says: "The tin bucket brigade of the tenement house, and not Murry Hill, is the hope of the silver men in New York." In another paragraph the correspondent notes that "Foremost among the free silver forces, a member of the finance committee of Congressman Sulzer's Bryan and Sewall club, is John Brisbane Walker, the capitalist and proprietor of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine."

Here it is again. The men who think and the men who suffer arrayed against the further impoverishment of the masses by the appreciating gold standard. It is brain and brawn and heart against gold, greed and pelf.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS

RED SPRINGS, N. C., Aug. 6, 1896.

Yesterday was Sunday School day, and Rev. J. S. Black presided. We had a delightful talk from Mr. Vardell on the "Educational Influence of children," and Dr. Rawlings in his lecture on "The Children of the Covenant," surpassed even himself.

Dr. Daniel preached the sermon which Fayetteville Presbyterians consider so fine on the atonement, and it has been pronounced grand by habitues of the Institute.

In the afternoon Dr. Angus McDonald told us about a model Sabbath-school, which must be under some authority—whose Superintendent ought to be a man who is fit for the work, not like a wheelbarrow, which must be *pushed along*, but like a steam engine, full of snap and life, which propels itself. It must have model teachers; the grown people must attend it, thus uniting the wisdom and experience of age with the zeal and push of the young.

Dr. Charles D. McIver, Hon. J. W. McLauchlin and Mr. G. B. Patterson, of Maxton, made short, bright, entertaining addresses on this great work, and then a good bit of fun was enjoyed over the question-box. All points of law were referred to Mr. Coppedge, as he is the constitutional lawyer of the Presbytery.

At night Mr. Little preached one of his strong gospel sermons, to which the crowd listen so gladly and so wonderfully well. Mr. Little is accomplishing great good, and the quiet, earnest demeanor of the congregation increases at each service.

Mr. McKelway is very popular as a presiding officer.

The clan MacRae may possibly recruit its ranks from the clan MacDonald, if there be anything in the power of persuasion.

What is a focus?

A place where boys raise calves.

What is the most difficult of acrobatic feats?

For a man to revolve in his own mind.

Mr. Editor, we are all straight down here, if we did present such a mixed appearance in yesterday's paper.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

RED SPRINGS, August 7th, 1896.

Please allow space for some personal mention to day, as we wish to mention some of the prominent people whose presence here has been a source of great pleasure to all of us.

As education is of the first importance, the educators come first in the list and here are some of them: Prof. James Dinwiddie, of Peace Institute, Prof. Massey, of the A. & M. College, Prof. Oldham, of the Presbyterian High School of Mebane, also Principal Herbert Bingham, of the same place, Prof. W. P. M. Currie and Major M. McK. McLauchlin, of Raeford Institute, Prof. J. A. McArthur, of the Lumber Bridge High School, and Rev. C. G. Vardell, of the Red Springs Seminary, together with a goodly number of us smaller lights in the "grand army of the Republic." Of visiting clergy, exclusive of those on the programme, we note Revs. Zernow and Baily of South Carolina, with the Seminary students, Messrs. Charles Hodgin, J. D. Arnold, Charles Rankin, E. L. Wilson and M. Grey.

Mrs. Brandt is regarded as a public benefactor for having brought here such a charming coterie of girls as Misses May Williams, Kate Utley, Maggie Whitehead and Eula May McDonald from Fayetteville. We could fill one page of your paper with names of delightful people, but suffice it to say that Maxton Lumber Bridge, Laurinburg, and every other place, far and near, have contributed their very best people to the tune of about 3000 at flood-tide.

The girls and boys are at the popular ratio of 16 to 1; but the ranks are thinning rapidly now, and the subdued strain of "What's this dull town to me." Robin's not here" is struggling for egress at the door of many a girls lips, and one especially keeps singing about the last Rose of Summer. We meet "as ships that pass in the night and speak one with another in passing," and that is what makes us just a little bit *triste*, as the French have it.

Dr. Rawlings, with whom we all have fallen in love, leaves to day. It is an inspiration to know this gentle man, whose inner life blooms outward and gives us such an accurate conception of the Christian life hid with Christ in God. We will never forget him.

Yesterday three Institute favorites delighted us with sermons and addresses, Mr. Coppege, Dr. Rawlins and Dr. McDonald. The latter has a splendid voice, which acts as conductor of bright, strong thoughts, and it never lingers too long.

Prof. Oldham, of the Mebane High School, left yesterday, taking among other things, some of the water from the springs here for analysis by Prof. Venable of the University.

The Fayetteville boys, who captivated the entire place by their delightful serenades, have "folded their tent like the Arabs and silently stolen away."

To day is Missionary day, the closing day of the Institute of 1896.

The OBSERVER is extremely popular here, and its receivers have a *snatching* time when the mail is opened in the afternoon.

Lumber Bridge and Fayetteville have the distinction of furnishing the prettiest girls here.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., August 8, 1896.

As noted before yesterday was missionary day, and appropriate addresses were made accordingly. Mr. J. C. McCaskill discussed "Prayer for Missions," Dr. McDonald showed the great responsibility of the church, a missionary agency, and Rev. A. A. Little preached what some consider his best sermon on the "Life and Character of Paul, with the Love of Christ for its Guiding Principle.

In the afternoon Mr. Coppeage talked about Home Missions, especially emphasizing the importance of work in the jail and in the family.

Mr. J. H. Grey, who is assisting Mr. Rankin in his work here, spoke very hopefully of the "Encouragements to Foreign Mission Work," and Dr. McDonald gave some interesting facts with regard to "Mission Literature," showing among the things that Fayetteville Presbytery is the banner Presbytery of the Southern Assembly in general missionary work. Mr. Craig paid a high and richly merited tribute to Mrs. A. A. McRae in recognition of her great zeal and success in this work, calling her the "Bishop of the Presbytery."

At night Dr. McDonald gave us a most comforting sermon on the Providence of God. Mr. Craig returned the most cordial and sincere thanks of the Committee to the choir, the musicians all, the people of Red Springs, the newspaper reporters, and all who have contributed to make this Institute such a magnificent success.

After the services at the tabernacle were over, at the suggestion of your correspondent, Mr. Craig very kindly consented to entertain a party of us at Hotel Townsend by reciting "The Prisoner of Chillon." In addition he gave a selection from Shelley, and Tennyson's "To-morrow," in the Irish dialect, and sang "My Ain Countree," giving the Scotch brogue beautifully.

And now we are preparing to drop the curtain over the busy scenes of the past week as the players have retired from the stage. With some it has been all comedy, others have found some situations tragical, but we hope that none will suggest farce, while we know that most have *lived* their parts as real actors and have secured the coveted benefit sought by coming here.

All of the Fayetteville contingent will go home this morning except Miss Eula May McDonald, who has gone to visit friends in Maxton.

With the most pleasant remembrance making our hearts glow, we drop the stylus, and say to Red Springs,

Au revoir. SCOTCH LASSIE.

A Rebuke.

The writer was in the court house Thursday discussing electoral fusion with a violent "middle of the road" Populist. The Populist said that he was going to Raleigh as a delegate to the State convention and that he would use all his influence for the election of straight Populist electors. The writer asked him if he did not know that that course would give the State to McKinley? The middle of the road man said that he did not care much if it did, that McKinley was as good as Bryan. A fine looking old country gentleman who had been listening to the conversation arose and with much emotion said: "Take heed to what I say young man, the mass of the people of Cumberland want McKinley defeated, and the only way to do that is to unite on Bryan. He must be elected or we will remain what we are today, financial serfs." The Populist turned to him and said: "you are a Democrat are you not?" "No, sir," replied the old gentleman, with emphasis, "I started with the Populist party and am still a Populist, but so help me God, I shall do all I can to defeat McKinley and the monopolists, and woe to the Populist leaders if they defeat this great wish of our people."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dr. Cyrus Thompson.

There was a flurry among the Populists Thursday night.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson the to be nominee of the Populists for congress from this district spent the night in the city, the guest of Col. T. H. Sutton. The Doctor, who is on his way to Hillsboro to attend the meeting of the Farmer's Alliance of which he is president, stopped over to wind up some matters connected with the late Thompson-Shaw contest case and incidentally to see the politicians.

An OBSERVER reporter saw Dr. Thompson at the railway station that morning and put several questions to him. He said that he would rather not say much before the meeting of the State Convention. He said he would say, however, that Bryan was a magnificent man and that a ticket he liked very well was Bryan and Watson.

As to Congressional matters he professed ignorance, saying that he had not consulted with leaders of either the Democratic or Republican parties.

He replied to a question as to who would be nominated by the Populists for Governor next week by saying: "Well, Guthrie is a candidate."

Named After Our Mayor.

A big boat was launched on the Savannah River Wednesday, and on its bow was written "W. S. Cook." The following is from the Savannah News.

"I christen thee "W. S. Cook," spoke Miss Ida Schleglewich, of Hardeville, yesterday, as she stood on the bow of Capt. W. T. Gibson's new Savannah river steamer and broke a bottle of Mumm's extra dry, while the boat slid gracefully into the river.

The boat is named after Maj. W. S. Cook, one of the most enterprising river steaboat men in the south. He resides at Fayetteville, N. C. and is financially interested on the boats on the Cape Fear and Savannah as well as other rivers in the south.

The Cook is 165 feet in length over all, and thirty feet beam, having a capacity of 400 tons. It is estimated that with 200 tons of freight the draft will be only thirty inches. Other boats on the river, which are plying between Savannah and Augusta, draw thirty inches when light.

A Bad Accident.

Jno. Rollins and Jno. Smith had a wrestling match in the back yard on west Gillespie street Friday morning at 6 o'clock which may cost Rollins one of his limbs. In preparing for a supreme effort to down his antagonist Rollins put great pressure on his left foot and in a second his ankle bone joint snapped and the bone protruded. Dr. McNeill, who dressed the wound, says that Rollins may have to lose his leg.

A Splendid Opportunity.

There are two vacant Agricultural and Mechanical College scholarships to be filled by the Cumberland County Commissioners. Boys wishing to take advantage of this splendid opportunity for an education should make application to chairman Jas. M. Lamb.

Barlow Bros. Minstrels passed through here Thursday morning in a private car on their way to Greensboro. It is the first time in many years that a minstrel troupe has passed through Fayetteville and not stopped. They are starting out unusually early it seems to us.

Hon. C. B. Watson spoke Tuesday to an enormous crowd estimated at 6,000 Democrats and Populists at River Bend. It is said to have been a great speech, and to have created the wildest enthusiasm. We trust that he will deliver one speech in Cumberland during the campaign.

We regret exceedingly to note the suspension of the Salisbury Herald. We always read it with pleasure. It never sounded a false note. We are glad, however, to observe that Mr. Wichard, its accomplished editor, will transfer his plant to Hickory, where a Democratic paper is much needed.

Good News.

Senator Squire, of Washington, comes out for Bryan and Sewall. He is an able leader on the Republican side of the United States Senate.

Senator Hill has decided to support the nominees of the Chicago convention; Senator Murphy has also decided to stand by the convention's action.

The Kansas Populist convention nominated Senator Leedy for Governor and passed resolutions endorsing Bryan's nomination.

The Populist Executive committee of California have issued an address to voters endorsing Bryan and favoring fusion with Democrats.

Dr. Tyre York, the Republican leader of Western North Charolina, has declared himself for William J. Bryan and silver, "the cause of the people and the rights of humanity."

List of Delegates to the Populist State Convention.

The following is a list of the delegates to the Populist State Convention which convenes in Raleigh to day (Thursday:) Alex. McNeill, Frank Carr, D. W. Royal, D. J. Castwell, William Driver, J. F. Collier, J. A. McFarland, J. C. McCorquodale, Love Horne, B. E. Smith, D. D. Downing, J. W. Faircloth, W. H. McDonald, T. J. Hoywood, G. H. King, D. B. Culbreth, F. C. Yarboro, S. C. Kriner, C. C. McLellan L. J. Tieu.

Railroad Property.

The assessed valuation, in round numbers, of the leading counties is as follows:

Buncombe	491,282
Chatham	411,660
Columbus	765,514
Cumberland	692,911
Durham	443,432
Forsyth	398,250
Halifax	957,527
Guilford	830,886
Johnston	735,510
Mecklenburg	811,483
Moore	562,344
New Hanover	404,254
Northampton	475,455
Pender	513,160
Richmond	620,055
Robeson	814,457
Rockingham	456,178
Wake	951,355
Wayne	627,906
Granville	340,319

The railroad property in the leading, cities is as follows:

Charlotte	121,965
Durham	44,060
Goldsboro	92,070
Greensboro	113,472
Henderson	47,000
Raleigh	102,147
Salisbury	59,995
Weldon	45,865
Wilmington	58,232
Winston	33,933

To Democratic Papers.

All Democratic newspapers of North Carolina will be welcomed at the Democratic headquarters at Raleigh. The committee would thank the publishers to accede to this request. It is the purpose of the committee to keep a file of these papers in the office during the campaign. All the Democratic papers will please copy this notice.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Shortens labor, lessens pain, diminishes danger to life of both mother and child and leaves it in condition more favorable to speedy recovery. "Stronger after than before confinement" says a prominent midwife. Is the best remedy

FOR RISING BREAST

Known and worth the price for that alone. Endorsed and recommended by midwives and all ladies who have used it.
Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Makes Child-Birth Easy.

Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

VIRGINIA - COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke Va.

Opens Sept. 10, 1896. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty States. For catalogues address the President,

MATTIE P. HARRIS,
Roanoke, Virginia.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have Indigestion, Painful Ills of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

FAYETTEVILLE
Book . and . Music . Store.
A. J. PEMBERTON & COMPANY,
Hay Street, - - - - - - - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUG. 13, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL. of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

A Great Republican Senator of the West for Bryan

Senator Squire, of the State of Washington, heretofore one of the foremost men in the Republican party and a leader of the people in the Western States for fifteen years, has come boldly out for the Democratic nominees. He says that though his State has heretofore been safely Republican, he believes that free coinage will win not only in Washington but in every other Western State this Fall.

In reference to the money question, Senator Squire says:

"The money question is the paramount issue of the campaign. All others can be held in abeyance. I believe that the growth of gold monometallism is the chief cause of the continued falling of prices that is creating so much distress, and that if the monometallic policy be persisted in the result will be bankruptcy and ruin.

"It will be better for us to suffer some risks and losses at present rather than inflict greater losses upon ourselves and our children at a later day, when creditors, debtors and the interests of labor will go down in one common and universal ruin, if we do not proceed wisely beforehand to avoid such a great disaster."

Thus the already large list of Western Republican United States Senators who have declared for Bryan and Sewall is being constantly added to. What a revolution it all is! Where is North Carolina's Republican Senator Pritchard? For McKinley and gold.

GENERAL WEAVER AND MR. BRYAN.

Gen. James B. Weaver is one of Mr. Bryan's strongest supporters. This is the same General Weaver who spoke in Fayetteville in 1892 as the Populist nominee for President, and who on the election day following received over one million votes. The Atlanta Constitution says of him:

"General Weaver is a man of high patriotism and of distinguished ability, with mind large enough to comprehend great principles, and entirely too broad for such narrow conceptions as gather around a scramble for small offices. He represents, more than any other public man, the issues which gave rise and strength to Populism and which look to the accomplishment of great governmental reforms. In his campaign of four years ago, in which the Populists of the country honored him with their suffrages, he announced that those behind him cared nothing for the mere husks of office, but that what they were concerned in was that the goverment should be run in the interest of the people—of all the people—and that they should not be regarded as the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the few men who passed their time in clipping coupons.

When the Democratic convention met in Chicago and put itself on record for pure government—for the people instead of the coupon clippers—General Weaver declared the readiness of his people to join in the triumphal march of the Democracy toward the White House. He declared it to be the duty of every true Populist, now that an organized army was in the field, to join with it, and forgetting party and mere men, to fight for the success of principle."

BRYAN IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Wonderful Demonstration.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Pittsburg Monday, having travelled over one thousand miles, making nearly fifty speeches and shaking hands with thousands upon thousands of people. Taking into consideration the character of the speeches, most of them delivered from the rear end of a coach, with the thermometre in many places at one hundred; all of them different; it is a marvelous spectacle. A dispatch from Pittsburg says:

The meeting here proved a fitting cap sheaf of the day's triumphs. It has excited the amazement of the people of Pittsburg, and the joy it has afforded Mr. Bryan and the redoubtable silver "Dick," has manifested itself in their beaming features since they struck the city limits.

The exceptionally long train on the Pennsylvania Central, which, it was almost impossible to traverse during the last 100 miles because of the numerous committees and enthusiasts who had boarded and spread themselves out over the conveniences, ran into the Pittsburg depot at 6.50 p. m. It was immediately surrounded by acres and acres of frantic people. Mr. Bryan emerged from the train in spite of the efforts of the large local committee to carry out its programme, the crowd closed around him and it was a free for all fight from that time on for every person in the Bryan party except Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. and Mrs. Bland.

When they entered their carriages, the relentless throng closed around them and seemed to bear them along at its will. Through the various streets traversed, no available space could be discerned. Every foot of ground along the way was occupied by enthusiasts. When the Central Hotel was reached, a cordon of police was stationed at the main entrance and formed a narrow passage way leading to the stair case. No one was allowed to tread it except he could show unmistakable credentials.

The evening meeting had been announced to occur at 8 o'clock in the Grand Opera House and the Avenue Theatre, kindred halls side by side. Each hall will seat between 2,500 and 3,000 people, and meetings were to be held in each. When Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and members of their party rode around from the hotel and entered the first hall, both of them were packed to their full standing room capacity. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Mr. James Mills, editor of the Pittsburg Post, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I thought it might be necessary in coming so far towards the East to bring a few of our people to keep up the enthusiasm, while I presented the truths set forth in the Democratic platform. (Loud cheering.) But after I have seen a few audiences like this, I wondered whether I might not take back a few of you to set an example of enthusiam to the people of the West. (Laughter and cheering.) There is no more 'wild West,' it is the 'wild East.' (Thunderous cheering and laughter and cat call.)

A voice: "You're a brick." (Cheers and renewed laughter.)

Mr. Bryan resuming: "I am not expected to enter into a discussion of the issues of the campaign because it is not considerate to discuss the campaign—at least for a candidate to do so—until he has been formally notified of the nomination."

A voice (with Hibernian accent): "The people knows about it." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Bryan: "Therefore, I am going to leave to those who come after me the discussion of such questions as may be pertinent at this time and I shall simply thank you for this extraordinary and unexpected manifestation of interest. When I left home I told them that I was coming upon a campaign in what was now considered the enemy's country and which we hoped—"

A voice (interrupting): "Go East, young man; go East." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Bryan: "But which we hoped would be our country before the campaign closed. "(Right; right," and applause.) Therefore, I have been more than gratified to find that it was not necessary to open the campaign in the East; it has already been opened there. (Cheers and laughter.) But I shall promise you this, that in the progress of this campaign not a single private in the ranks will stand nearer to the enemy's gun than he in whose hands is the standard. (Cheers.)

"We are prepared to defend our platform. It presents, as we believe, those policies which are for the best interests of all the people and we are not terrified because our enemies have sought to apply to us epithets and hard names, when they find it impossible to oppose the positions which we have taken. (Applause.) They shall not be permitted to put us in the attitude of opponents of government, but we shall show them that there is a difference between defending a government and defending the vicious legislation inaugurated by the government for private ends. (Tremendous cheering.)

"Andrew Jackson, than whom there never was a braver, truer Democrat, has expressed it well in these words: 'There are no necessary evils in government; its evils exist only in its abuses.'

"It is true, my friends, that we attack the abuses of the government, but not the government itself." ("That's right," cheering.")

"The worst enemy of this country is the man who seeks unjust legislation, or defends unjust legislation after it has been obtained. He is the best friend of the Government, who in the first place seeks to prevent unjust legislation, and if unjust legislation has been enacted, seeks to erase it from the statute books. Not the man who secures vicious legislation because of the pecuniary profit which it brings him, but the man who loves his government so well that he would make it so good that it would deserve the love of every citizen. (Applause.)

"My friends, in this campaign there is only one great issue. If that is settled it will not give us a government perfect in all its details, but that one question must be settled first before other questions can be settled. A nation that is not able to adopt its own financial policy is too impotent to legislate on any question where the people are concerned. (Cheers.) We do not say that our opponents are not sincere, we do say they are less honest than we, but we do say that when they attempt to say to the American people that we must be dependent upon the legislative act of some other government, we say it matters not how honest they may be, we dare not entrust legislation in their hand. (Loud cheering.) I have said that in this contest we have a repetition of the contest of 1776, and that in this campaign as in that, a line will be drawn between the patriot and the Tory, and when I say it, I do not say it, my friends, to criticise the man who believes that this nation is not great enough to legislate for its own people. He believes it honestly, and I recall your attention to the fact that in the struggle of our fore fathers for liberty, there were those who honestly believed that we ought to continue in this land the supremacy of Great Britain. (Loud applause.) In this they were but mistaken, so and if you go to the cemeteries you will find no monument reared by a grateful people to commemorate the names of those who thought English dominion should continue. (Applause.)

"There are people to-day who believe that this nation is not strong enough to legislate for our people, and there are people who honestly believe that an attempt to do so would bring distress and many evils. We may respect their honesty but we enter into a life and a death struggle with them because we assert here that the financial domination by a foreign power is as dangerous to the liberties of the people as political domination." (Loud and continued cheering.)

At the meeting in the Avenue Theatre, Mr. Bryan was received with great applause and spoke again. His speech was punctured by vigorous applause. The vast audience was quick to catch his points and manifested their approval by frequent cheers.

This year at the University Oak Ridge Institute swept the honors. She furnished one of the two leaders of the class of 37 men; she had the first man in Greek one of the five speakers at commencement; the President of the Y. M. C. A.; the Chief Marshal at commencement, and one sub-marshal; the President of the Athletic Association; and the manager of the base ball club.

Our weather Prophet, Gen. Thos. Gill, said through the OBSERVER of last week that it would rain on the 10th, and verily, it did.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1896.

Mr. Bryan's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President, which will be delivered this week at the monster notification meeting to be held in Madison Square Gardens, New York City, is just at present the most discussed political topic. That speech will be the foundation stone for the entire democratic campaign, besides being an important factor in influencing the minds of many democrats who have not fully decided whether they will support the ticket or bolt. Mr. Bryan's reputation as an orator is already made, but the way in which he interprets the Chicago platform in his speech of acceptance will fix in the minds of thousands, opponents as well as supporters, the round of the ladder of statesmanship upon which he is entitled to stand. No fears are entertained by those democrats who know Mr. Bryan about that speech. They are confident that he will make a hit.

The silver democrats are in some instances not claiming as much as some of their opponents are willing to concede them. A prominent democratic ex Congressman, who is opposing Bryan, says he is certain that more democrats will vote for Bryan this year than voted for Cleveland in 1892, yet he claims to believe that Bryan will be defeated. Every student of election figures knows that it was the falling off in the republican votes, and not the increase in the democratic votes, that elected Cleveland the last time, but all the same, if Bryan gets as many democratic votes as Cleveland got, in addition to the republican and populist votes he will get, his election will be certain.

Senator Jones thus disposes of the early campaign liar's effort to show that hard feeling existed between himself and Gov. Altgeld, as the result of an exchange of communications: "I have not had a word of telegraphic or mail correspondence with Gov. Altgeld, since the Chicago Convention. I had never met the Gov. until we came together on the silver committee at Chicago, and I am frank to say that my relations with him were not only extremely pleasant, but they gave me the opportunity of discovering that he was a man of fine judgment, humane feelings, and much worth. When we parted after the convention, I had every reason to think that the favorable impression that he made upon me was reciprocated. The story is simply a campaign fabrication."

Virginia is said to be more enthusiastic for Bryan and Sewall than it has been for a national ticket for a long time. Mr. Flood, of Appomattox, who will be elected to the next House in place of Representative turner, says of the situation and prospects in the state. "We will carry the Old Dominion for Bryan by 40,000 majority. There never was a candidate or platform more to the liking of the people. In my district the enthusiasm among democrats grows daily in intensity, and I think that the voters will break all records in November. It is pretty certain that Virginia will send a solid democratic delegation to the next Congress, and every man of them will be for free silver." Senator Martin takes the same view of the Virginia outlook and said of the country at large: "I think it is reasonable to conclude that the great popular wave in favor of the democratic nominees will not subside. There are no causes in sight to create a reaction.

Senator Martin is one of the democrats who hopes that the call of the voting gold democrats for a National Convention to meet at Indianapolis, September 2, will result in the nomination of a gold democratic ticket, not because he wishes to support it but because he believes that it would be of great benefit to Bryan by catching votes that would otherwise be cast for McKinley, while it would not take a single vote away from Bryan.

The average democrat echoes the words of Senator Faulkner, who, when he was told that a minor official in one of the government departments had bolted Bryan and Sewall, quietly said: "That is his right; but did he resign the office which he owes to the democratic party before bolting the regular democratic ticket?" It does seem a little queer that some men should be willing to go on drawing a democratic salary after having bolted the nominees of the democratic party.

Poor Mr. Carlisle.

Atlanta Constitution.

To Secretary Carlisle must be given the honor of having given a republican governor to Kentucky.

During the campaign preceding that election, Mr. Carlisle felt it incumbent upon himself to deliver a series of speeches in Kentucky. These speeches were remarkable for the fact that standing before audiences which had listened to his speaking for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, he denied that he had ever done so, and went on to defend his vote of 1878 as not having been intended for that purpose. The misfortune about Mr. Carlisle is that he has spoken too much for his words to be forgotten, and he has written too much which not even denials from him can wipe out.

The Constitution is in receipt of a letter written by Mr. Carlisle to Hon. W. M. Smith, of Mayfield, Ky. Mr. Carlisle had just taken his seat as a senator from Kentucky, having been elected to that place to fill a vacancy made by the death of Hon. J. B. Beck. Mr. Smith was a member of the legislature that had elected him, and voted for him. Some of Mr. Smith's constituents were displeased at some action of Senator Carlisle's during the financial legislation, the outcome of which was the Sherman law of 1890 In order to set this matter right, Mr. Smith wrote to Mr. Carlisle and the letter following is his exact reply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1890.—Hon. W. M. Smith, Mayfield, Ky.—Dear Sir: Your favor on the 13th just received. Every democrat in the senate voted against the silver bill, as it was finally amended and reported by the conference committee, because we believed it was worse than the existing law.

If the Farmers' Alliance of Graves county believe that this republican measure, which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar after one year, is better than the democratic law of 1878, they are, of course, entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them. When the original house bill was under consideration in the senate I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and the amendment was adopted. The house, however; refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send you by mail all three of the bills.

Very truly,
JOHN G. CARLISLE.

From the above it can be seen that Secretary Carlisle was not only in favor of the free coinage of silver, but he went to great lengths to see that the people had the article that they wished for. "I voted," said he, "against the bill so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar." The conference committee bill which he voted against struck out free coinage entirely. "And this bill," writes Mr. Carlisle, "is the one I voted against."

Perhaps a more glaring instance of political obliquity has never been seen. This man who up to the year 1892 stood as the tribune of the people, voicing their every wish, for the paltry consideration of a cabinet office, goes back on the convictions of a lifetime, betrays the trust of a confiding people and consorts with those whose intents are to squeeze the people and to deprive them of their liberties. The audacity which it requires for a man to thus stand up and repudiate every principle which he had advocated is something beyond understanding.

After the 4th of next March, however, Mr. Carlisle will have plenty of time for consideration and study. During the intervals between his defense of the whisky trust he may study and ponder over what might have been had he remained true to his convictions.

Why Not in Cumberland?

Instead of sending our convicts to make Chatham county rich with good roads, why not work them at home? Our people should agitate it. Chairman of the county commissioners Lamb is looking into the subject. He has received the following letter:

SILER CITY, N. C., Aug. 7, 1896.

J. M. Lamb, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.:

Yours of yesterday received and with much pleasure will give you any information I can in regard to anything about the Road business, and will take up your questions as you ask them:

Question 1. The outfit will cost you such as we have about ($375.00) three hundred and seventy five dollars less the agents' commission if you will buy direct from the factory, which I can put you in the way to do so. Do not buy anything from an agent. We have perhaps as good an outfit as there is manufactured so far as we have gone. We have not yet bought the crusher or steam roller, and will not for a year yet. You will not be able to do much more by machinery than we can, for we have so much rock.

Question 2. The cost of working the men will be governed by the price you pay your superintendent and guard—I should say $10 each per month for guard, $35 or $40 per month for superintendent. Taree guard and superintendent will work 30 men, at the above price, will cost $90.

Working and guarding	$233
Actual cost of board (here) $2 per	
capita	200
Shoes and clothes average	
about per capita	175
Total—	608

Making the cost per capita, the above, repairs and miscellaneous matter and feeding the stock, a little less than $3 We have been running two years this month, and we find this about the average cost—just a little below what the actual cost is. We can, by working 30 men, and if we had more, we could yet reduce the average. All expenses told, we get the work and pay all expenses with a fraction less than we can feed the same men in jail, for it cost our county $9 per month to feed the prisoners.

Question 3. Four good mules will and does do our work.

Question 4. We use tents and buildings both. We have been able as yet to use very good quarters every section we have yet worked have kindly furnished us guards. We have no stockade. Three miles is about as far as we work usually only in case where we have just a few days' work at some point, where we don't want to move to three miles each way, gives us 6 miles on straight line. We usually strike cross roads and find from six teen to twenty miles to work at each camp. In regard to the amount of taxes, the road is a very small item—five cents on the one hundred dollars, and fifteen cents on the pole—gives us all the money we use in our county. We will carry over a small balance this year from that, your expenses would be smaller than ours. It costs us at the very lowest estimate three times more per mile in our county than it would cost you in yours. I wish I could have seen you and talked the matter over with you, if you are thinking of trying the system, for a good road system in any county in the state would mean a great deal for our state. Randolph county is upon the eve of adopting it. The prominent men of all sections are seeking information from me on the subject. Anything I can do for you that will be of service, will be done with pleasure. Any question asked will be answered as correctly as experience will allow, so you will not hesitate at anything to ask me.

Respectfully,
F. M. FARRELL,
Superintendent Chatham County Roads.

Dr. Hill Abroad.

The Scottish Chief publishes the following interesting letter from our former townsman, Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill:

I have now been absent from my people and Sabbath schools about two months. But though separated from them by many miles of water and land they have been in my thoughts and prayers. During my absence I have been constantly moving from place to place and have seen many objects of interest. It may be acceptable not only to the children but also to the adults of the congregations to know what has claimed my attention during the passing weeks.

1. I have seen many notable cities. I have visited London, the largest city in the world and containing nearly 5,000,000 of inhabitants. I have seen Glasgow where the Pan Presbyterian Council met, which is the largest Presbyterian city in the world, having 800,000 inhabitants and 300 Presbyterian churches. I have been to Edinburg the former capital of Scotland, with its handsome monuments and numerous historic buildings. I have looked on Paris with its crowded marts, splendid structures, multiplied memories and gay godless, pleasure seeking population. I have seen Geneva on its beautiful lake with its suggestions of John Calvin and the reformation work which he accomplished. I have beheld Luzerne linked with heroic deeds, commemorated with the lion carved in the solid mountain rock, and sentineled by lofty mountains crowned with snow in summer. I have sojourned in Rome, gazed on its seven hills and viewed its many memorials of pagan grandeur and of papal dominion. I have visited Naples with its beautiful bay, attractive museum and many quaint objects and scenes. I have seen Florence with its magnificent galleries of paintings and numerous monuments to Italy's distinguished dead. I have stopped at Pisa and scanned its leaning tower, Cathedral and multiplied monuments of genius and art. I have passed through Milan and looked upon its handsome palaces and Cathedral adorned with numerous sculptures and pinacles. I have visited Venice with its famous Cathedral, its bronze horses, its ancient palaces, its many islands, its canals for streets and its gondolas or passenger boats as a means of conveyance. These are some of the important and celebrated cities that I have seen in my travels.

2. But some famous places and buildings have claimed my attention. In London I saw Westminster Abbey, where are many monuments to kings and queens and to many eminent persons who have made themselves renowned in science, literature arts or arms. There also is St. Pauls Cathedral, in the Crypt or lowest story of which are magnificent monuments to Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington. In Rome I went through the Lintine Chapel in the palace of the Vatican, where the Popes are chosen and where are seen some of Michael Angelo's finest pictures. Here, too, is St. Peters' church, the largest church building in the world, 600 feet long by 420 feet broad, and richly adorned inside with gold, marbles and precious stones. Here in the floor of the centre nave I stood on the stone on which Charlemagne of France was crowned more than ten centuries ago. On one side of this nave also is a bronze statue of St. Peter, and during the last fifteen centuries so many people have kissed the right foot that the toes and the end of the sandal have been worn away. What I have witnessed in the churches and cathedrals of Italy convince me that these structures have been reared in the past and are largely used in the present to glorify man rather than to honor God. Little children are taught to kiss the images of Saints, of the Virgin Mary, or of Christ on the cross. The worship is often conducted by the priests with very few other persons present and these are not seemingly very devout or attentive, and it is chanted in an unknown tongue and monotonous manner, the hearer gets more sound than sense. What a blessing that we have generally in the United States Divine worship which appeals to the rational nature and which touches mind and heart with the vivifying truths of the inspired word. In Rome the Coliseum is an interesting pagan ruin dating back to the time of Titus the Roman general who took Jerusalem. It is an immense elliptical structure of stone erected by 40,000 laborers, and having the outside walls completed in six years. It was intended for gladiatorial exhibitions and would accommodate 100,000 spectators. It had in its basement dens for wild beasts, and a subteranean passage led from the Emperor's palace to his seat in the amphitheatre. Many thousand Christians died in the arena of this building during the Roman persecutions. Though the Coliseum has been wrecked by earthquake and the ravages of time, yet steps have been taken to preserve the ruins and enough remains to attest its gigantic proportions and massive structure. Two other celebrated churches in Rome are St. John's DeLateran and St. Paul's. Though not so large in some respects they are more magnificent and impressive than St. Peter's. St. Paul's stands without the city limits and contains portraits of all the Popes. St. John DeLateran has life size statues of all the Apostles. Both are adorned with splendid polished columns and marbles of different colors. But I have only noticed a few of the buildings in London and Rome, and have not now time and space for more. Upon my return I hope to be able to give my people and the young people of my Sabbath schools some additional account of my experiences in Europe. In about a month from this time or about the middle of August I expect to be at home again. We contemplate sailing from Liverpool for New York city on the Umbria the 8th of August next. If so fortunate as when we left New York, we ought to reach our destination by the 15th of August. The Umbria, on which we sailed for Liverpool in May last, made the trip to Queenstown in 6 days and 56 minutes. I am writing from Oxford, England, the seat of the great Universities. It has 80,000 inhabitants, 22 colleges constituting the University, and they have between 3,000 and 4,000 students during session time. It is vacation now. There is not a Presbyterian Church in this city. We attended the Wesleyan Methodist Church yesterday morning and heard a good sermon. With kindest regards, your pastor,

H. G. HILL.

Miss McKinnon's Letter.

From the Red Springs Citizen.

14 GLENCAIRN CRESCENT, EDINBURG,
July 17, 1896.

* * * Tuesday Mrs. Shaw, Katie Shaw, Annie McArthur and I went to Loch Lomond. James Shaw gave us the trip. We left Gourock at 11 o'clock and crossed the Clyde in the Natalea to Dunoon, where we changed to the Rowena for Loch Lomond, Captain Gillis commanding. It was a lovely day, and there were lots of passengers on board. Had dinner about 12:30, and at 1 o'clock reached Arrochar, when we left the boat and took a coach and four to the Loch, about a mile away. The drive was lovely, and we got there at 1:15, and had till 2 o'clock to lounge around on the "banks of Loch Lomond."

The Loch is about 30 miles long and not very wide, and in it are little islands, on some of which are houses. There are steamers on it, and in the distance can be seen the peak of Ben Lomond. We washed our faces in the Loch, and gathered some heather and ivy from the banks, and then it was time to go back. I will put some of the leaves in this letter. Got back from Gourock at 5 and I was awfully tired. I don't believe any scenery on earth can equal the west coast of Scotland. Next afternoon Katie Shaw and I left Gourock and came to Edinburgh. After we left Glasgow that day an old, dirty, ragged Irishman got into the carriage with a large open knife in his hand. He was a regular tough and was about half drunk, and just glared at the two other men in the carriage, and then he'd stare at us.

I did'nt understand it until I saw he had his hand full of tobacco and was cutting it for his pipe. I was awfully relieved when he finally got his pipe fixed, and I was so afraid one of the men would tell him not to smoke in there. I wanted them to let him do just as he pleased as long as that knife was open. He put it up after awhile and we reached Edinburgh soon after in a "drotted" Scotch mist.

Wednesday, after lunch, Katie Shaw, Flora and Maggie McNeill and I took a car on Princess street and rode out to Portobello, one of the suberbs. Got back at 6 o'clock and had to dress for dinner at 7. Rev. Geo. Brown, a Presbyterian preacher, in the south of France, and his two sons, Drs. Henry and Frank Brown—one practising near here Frank Bther in town came to dine that evening. It was my first swell dinner party. The men all wore dress suits. Cousin Mary wore a black dress of some sort with pink lace collar, Katie wore a black satin with pink vest, elbow sleeves and long train, and I wore my tan silk. I went down to the dining room just as the gong sounded for dinner. Dr. Frank took me down, Dr. Henry took Katie, and Mr. Brown took Cousin Mary and Cousin Duncan followed. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. The first course was soup; second, sweet meats of some sort, third, salmon; fourth dessert; fifth, cheese and biscuit; sixth, fruit. We were about an hour and a half dining. After we had finished, the ladies went up to the drawing room, and the men went in the library to smoke.

They came up after awhile and I played some. Dr. Frank sang old Scotch songs, and then a maid brought up some coffee. After that old Mr. Brown proposed we would sing a hymn, which we did, Dr. Henry playing it on the piano, and after that they left. Cousin Mary likes my music very much, and says she is afraid they will spoil it in Germany, teaching me so much scientific music.

Yesterday Katie and I went to the photographer and had our pictures taken, and in the afternoon we took a coach and four on Princess street, and went out to the Fourth Bridge, eight miles. It is something like Brooklyn bridge. On the way we passed Lord Roseberry's place, and could just see the grounds—the house was not in sight.

This morning we went to Edinburgh Castle, which is just across Princess street. It is in old Edinburgh, and just before we got to the castle, we passed through Grass-market, where thousands of Covenanters were killed. The castle is on a rock 430 feet high, and overlooking the city. The 93rd Highland Regiment is stationed there now. We intended going to Holyroad this afternoon but I was so tired when we got home we didn't go. The McNeill's leave Edinburgh August 1st for their summer outing. I will go to Gourock with them, and when they start north I will start for Germany.

Some Traits of Mr. and Mrs Bryan.

Washington Correspondence Raleigh News and Observer.

Mrs. Bryan, wife of the Democratic nominee for President, has from early girlhood been a firm believer in the equality of a woman's mind with a man's and very early began a course of study which has so eminently fitted her to be the companion of her husband, She is a fair type of an ambitious Western woman. But while cultivating the graces of the mind Mrs. Bryan does not forget the exercise of the physical functions which bring health to endure the strains of study and constant application so that, like Mrs. Carlisle, she, too, has learned to ride a wheel and is very expert at this accomplishment. While Mrs. Bryan may serve for an example to aspiring young girls of the "new woman type" in the best sense in which that term is used, so may her distinguished husband's career from early boyhood be emulated by our North Carolina lads. Bryan was a graduate of Illinois college, located at Jacksonville, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, located in the southwestern part of the State, and was founded in 1829, when Chicago was a little hamlet called Fort Dearborn, mainly famous for being the worst mud hole in the State. A coterie of Yale graduates took the initiative in starting the Illinois college, and so able a man as Dr. Edward Beecher became its president. Many distinguished men have been numbered among its scholars, among them is tion. William M. Springer, now United States judge, and Hon. John W. Ross, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

But just at present, the best known of its men is Wm. Jennings Bryan. His college mate, T. Fletcher Dennis, who is a resident of Washington, and Assistant Chief of the Board of Review, in the Pension Bureau, says of him: "Bryan was an all round good fellow as a boy. He had a strong healthy body, and the same wiry some face which has done so much for him in late years. He was a good scholar and ardently fond of all kinds of fun and the unchallenged leader in the athletic games. While he was in Washington, a member of Congress, he more than once recalled an incident of school days. There was a lad in school named Charlie Curtis, a very bright fellow, who was then and is now living near Waverly, Illinois. He was a seriously inclined, conscientious youth, and for some unknown reason, was not enamored of Bryan. One day the latter overheard him telling a group of boys that his mother had taught him to never speak of anyone unless he could say something favorable, 'and for that reason, boys,' he added, solemnly, 'when I am compelled to express an opinion of Bryan, I always say he is a fine jumper.' How Bryan would laugh when he repeated that."

Track That Talks.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Between the forty-nine and fifty-five-mile posts on the Carolina Central Railroad there is a piece of track for a distance of nearly six miles that presents a singular condition that so far amounts to an inexplicable mystery. All trains going and coming go to grinding and start a terrible squeaking when they get on this six miles of track. The noise comes from not only one car, but every locomotive, every coach and every car of whatever kind sets up a grinding as if turning a curve. The noise is something like the screeching of an ox cart that has no grease on it, and it is made by every truck in the train. The track is perfectly straight, and as there is no curve at all the cause of the grinding and squeaking has mystified the railroad people. Every effort has been made to ascertain the cause.

The locomotives have been examined, the coaches and cars have been scrutinized, every cross tie and every rail has been inspected, every joint has been looked at, and every foot of the track has been re-guaged, but no explanation could be found. The section-master has almost crawled over the six miles on his knees in search of the cause. The road-master has tried his best to ferret out the matter, and the superintendent has been over the track and inspected it—all of them making repeated efforts time and again to find out what is the matter—but they have given it up as a bad job. They have not only been unable to discover the cause of the noise, but have been unable to discover any theory to explain it. It is one of the railroad mysteries of the age, and has been going on for twenty years. During that time the cross-ties and rails have been replaced several times with new ones, but without effect. Who can explain the mystery?

What One Sees on an Excursion.

Correspondence of the Observer.

A college student defined "mean" time, six o'clock in the morning, but the Fayetteville contingent of the Mt. Airy excursion, think it is two hours earlier. Four o'clock A. M., without doubt is "mean" time, but three "lone, lorn women" and a small boy faced it boldly, and woke and called each other "while yet it was early dawn," then hurried away with bags, fans, umbrellas, and all the small belongings a woman dearly loves to lug about, to spend a "cool delightful day in the mountains," as promised, per advertisement.

The mountain air was deliciously sweet and refreshing, and the scenery—when the cool dim blue of the distant mountains, and the vivid green of the nearer slopes, with the river shimmering at their base, rises before the "mind's eye," the pen halts—but those "lone, lorn women" never halted, they were guilty of many adjectives, while the small boy chimed in like a Greek chorus.

A climb up Flat Rock, dinner at Mt. Airy, a delightful drive over to the White Sulphur Springs, and our day in the mountains was ended.

We did not see the tall sallow mountaineer of magazine literature nor his equally bullious partner.

We did not see any mountain dew, but its odor penetrated the car from time to time, and we saw outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritous (dis)grace.

TOURIST.

Released on Bail.

Joe Harrington, the negro boy who stabbed Chas. McKay at Beaver Creek Church Sunday night, was released from jail Saturday under bond to appear for trial on the 28th of August. The physician has pronounced McKay out of danger.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.

The following is the programme of the annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Fayetteville Presbytery, to be held at Bethesda Church, Aberdeen, N. C., August 26th and 27th

Wednesday, Aug. 26 h, 8:30 p. m., address—"The Motive to Missionary Endeavor," Rev. A. R. Shaw, Cleburne, Texas.

Thursday, Aug. 27th, 9:30 a. m.—Devotional Exercises.
Address of Welcome—Rev. J. W. Johnston, Aberdeen, N. C.
Response.
Roll call.
Reading Minutes.
Appointment of Committees.
Report of President.
Report of Vice Presidents.
Reports from Societies.
Paper: "Woman's share in the Evangelization of the World."—Mrs. Frank McMillan, Rowand, N. C.
Paper: "How to arouse interest in a Missionary Society,"—Mrs. Russell, Rockingham, N. C.
Reports from Children's Societies.
Paper: "How to interest children in Mission Work,"—Mrs. D. W. Fox, Lumberton, N. C.
Letters from the Fields.
Paper: "Selfishness,"—Mrs. Purcell McEachern, Red Springs, N. C.
Election of Officers.
Business.
Free Conference.
Closing Exercises.

Thursday Aug. 27th, 8:30 p. m.—Address by Rev. H. B. Price, of the Japan Mission.

Each delegate will please send her name to Miss Cornelia Shaw, secretary, Aberdeen, N. C., in order that homes may be provided for all.

MRS. E. A. MCRAE, President.

You and Your Grandfather

Are removed from each other by a span of many years. He travelled in a slow going stage-coach while you take the lightning express or the electric car. When he was sick he was treated by old fashioned methods and given old fashioned medicines, but you demand modern ideas in medicine as well as in every thing else. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine of to-day. It is prepared by modern methods and to its preparation are brought the skill and knowledge of modern science. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts promptly upon the blood and by making pure, rich blood it cures disease and establishes good health.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office Aug 10, 1896—Unclaimed.

A—Sallie Ashe.
B—Graham Blackburn, Learey Branch, Luler Bain, Mrs. Bettie Balejack, Angel Belle, T. J. Bell, Lizzie Beatty, Geo. W. Blood, Edd. Brown, J. E. Boon, Lucy Carter, Emanuel U. Campe.
C—G. W. Caster.
F—James M. Fisher.
G—J. E. Gardner, Berry Gleaves, Alice Gilmore.
H—Tom Hans, Joseph Harrey, Louis Harkins, Mamie Hall, W. E. Harris, Mrs. W. S. Holmes.
M—Ella McLamb, Jennie G. McArthur, L. J. McKoy, Mollie Moore, Dave Murekson.
P—George Patson, J. C. Parker.
R—Mrs. Fannie Ray, D. A. Ray, James Ramsey.
S—Fannie Sikes.
W—W. H. Willoughby, John E. Williams, Archie M. White, Ellar White, Mrs. Jas. A. White, Mrs. L. A. White.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

Huckleberry's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. I was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told that I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store

A stomachful of undigested food is about as unhealthy a mass as you can well imagine.

What can be done with it?

There it stays. It won't digest. It churns up, ferments and decays; becomes poisonous (as all putried matter does) and causes great pain and deep-seated disorders.

In order to change all this, take Shaker Digestive Cordial.

It stops fermentation and decay at once, so that no more poisons are created.

It clears the stomach of poisons already there. It helps it to turn the food that remains, into healthful nourishment. It strengthens the stomach for the next meal. Here is the whole philosophy and cure of indigestion in a few words. And what's more, *its all true.* Try it.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is for sale by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 a bottle.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 13, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr

The Populists of the Fourth West Virginia district nominated a Democrat for Congress.

The C. F. & Y. V. hauled its first bale of season's cotton Friday morning. It came from Clio, S. C.

The great revival in Campbellton came to a close Sunday. Many conversions were made and much good generally was done.

Mr. W. G. McLauchlin is having erected a handsome two story dwelling on Person street, on the lot next to Capt. Green's residence.

Mr. E. A. Poe has purchased a lot on the Arsenal grounds opposite Mrs. Small's, and will soon commence the erection of a handsome residence.

The Kansas City Democratic State Convention of Maine Thursday endorsed not only the Chicago nominees, but the free silver platform as well.

After Alabama the most important sign of the drift of events is the carrying by Democrats of one of the Republican strongholds of Maryland.

On account of the protracted meeting to be held at Antioch Church, the Township Sunday School Convention will meet on the 27th instead of the 20th Aug. as advertised.

Eighteen persons were killed by the heat in Greater New York Monday. How fortunate we are in the South. Very few deaths have been reported from the entire South.

Alderman Col. Pemberton will have charge of the city affairs for the next few days, while Mayor Cook is away attending the Congressional Convention at Jackson in Moore county.

Mrs. A. H. Watson received a telegram yesterday from Memphis, Tenn., announcing the critical illness of her mother, Mrs. J. B. McDonald. Mrs. Watson left for Memphis via Maxton last evening.

Dr. Talmage, the great divine and President Cleveland's pastor, say that if we have free silver, there will be a revival in business, booming of industries, so that the country will be sure to prosper.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Eugenia Katherine Small to Mr. William Alfred White, at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Small, on Haymount, Wednesday morning, Aug. 19th, at 10 o'clock.

The city has a force of men at work making a big ditch for the purpose of draining off Brandt's Meadow. The stagnant water remaining in this meadow after its overflow from the creek is alleged to have caused much malarial fever in the neighborhood.

There was a tremendous wind storm on the Matthewson road about two miles from the city Monday evening. Twelve or fifteen big trees were blown down, and immense limbs of branches were sent flying through the air. It lifted the roof of the house of Carolina Sparks, a colored man.

Capt. Flowers was riding down Russell street Tuesday morning when he espied Wm. Murley, an escaped Cumberland convict from the Chatham gang. He jumped out of his buggy and gave chase but the negro had the start, and escaped. In his flight the fugitive dropped a bundle of clothing, a guitar, and a fine mackintosh. In the pocket of the mackintosh was found a new bull dog pistol.

Prostrated.

Mr. Joseph Atkins was prostrated by the heat while at work Saturday evening, and had to be carried home.

F. M. A. Scholarships.

Maj. Drewry, of the Fayetteville Military Academy, has secured three scholarships in Virginia Colleges. One at Washington and Lee, one at Randolph and Macon, and one at Hampden-Sidney.

Death of Mr. Luther.

Mr. Jeremiah Luther, a well known citizen of Flat, died at his home in that township Sunday from heart trouble. The funeral took place from McPherson Church Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Has South Carolina Had a Revolution?

We heard a travelling man remark Saturday that negroes ate at the same table with white people at the Railroad restaurant at Florence. A revolution must have taken place in South Carolina in the last month.

Bound for the Populist Convention.

Among the Populists who left for Raleigh Wednesday to attend the State convention were: County chairman C. C. McDonald, and Messrs B. M. Smith, D. C. Deming and W. R. King. They are all "middle of the roaders."

The Ice Fund.

Manager J. R. Boyd has again placed the Manchester sufferers mite box in reach of the hands of our generous people. The contributions Tuesday enabled him to send one hundred pounds of ice that afternoon and also Wednesday morning.

Wreck in Fayetteville.

A freight train was wrecked on the A. & L. in Robbins Sunday night. No one was hurt, though a brakeman had to jump to save his life. An extra freight was coming in from the north, and had slowed up at the junction when several cars which had broken loose, unknown to the engineer, collided with the main train, derailing and demolishing seven flat cars. D. J. Sandell was the engineer and J. R. Allen the conductor. By four o'clock this morning everything was cleared away. The "Fast Mail" No. 35, had to go South via Wilmington.

To Speak in Fayetteville.

Hon. John Lloyd Thomas, of New York, will speak here August 20th, in the interest of the Bentley-Southgate ticket for President and Vice President, representatives of the National Prohibition party—the silver wing of the party.

Alarming.

The reports from the country districts of Cumberland are really becoming alarming. Many of the farmers who only three weeks ago were counting on harvesting the best crops they ever raised, are now in despair.

Every one should pray earnestly for rain. This additional calamity to our already existing woes, is bad, very bad.

At Parker's Grove Saturday.

800 people were in attendance at the Sunday School Convention of Lillington Circuit at Parker's Grove, near the Harnett line, Saturday. Revs. Bradshaw, Craven and Leach were in attendance, and preached good sermons. Mr. J. M. Lamb, of this city, was present, and made a fine impression on the convention by a well delivered and able address.

"Since Before the Flood."

"Great Scott! no lights," exclaimed a stranger in front of the Hotel LaFayette last night. The stranger's name was J. G. Smith, of Orangeburg. He said he had not been in Fayetteville in 25 years but that then the city was noted for its fine system of lights. He asked for an explanation and the only one forthcoming was that the lightning had destroyed our electric light plant some time "since before the flood."

Half a Crop in South Carolina.

Mr. Cook Breeden, of South Carolina, who is spending a few days in this city, informs us that all the letters he receives from South Carolina, tell of discouraging news. The cotton, although two weeks ahead of ours, is literally drying up, and his correspondents say that if it should rain to morrow only half a crop could be saved. Luckily, their corn, which is also earlier than ours, has nearly all been harvested.

A Bicycle Track.

There is some talk among the bicyclists of building a quarter mile bicycle track inside the big track at the Fair Grounds This should be done by all means, and before the fair in November too. It is estimated that a fine cinder track can be made for about one hundred, and considering the number of bicyclists, this could be easily raised. Bicycle racing is now all the rage, and is attracting as much attention as horse racing.

Into the Enemy's Country.

Bryan's progress to New York has been one continued triumphal procession. In McKinley's own home Canton, Ohio, thousands turned out to greet and cheer him. In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, acres and acres of people wildly cheered him. This caused Bryan to say that "instead of the 'wild west,' it was now the 'wild east.' Some one cried "go east young man, go east," and the thousands upon thousands took up the cry, amid a scene of wonderful enthusiasm.

Police News.

Col. Pemberton, as Mayor, tried his first case Tuesday morning. It was a case of being drunk and disorderly, against W. F. Carver., The Mayor fined him five dollars and costs. It was observed that the Colonel smoked for the first time the beautiful German pipe presented to him recently by a well known society lady who has just returned from a trip through Europe. We presume he smoked it as the "pipe of peace."

Bad, Very Bad!

There will not be a half and probably not a third of a crop of cotton or corn this year in Cumberland county.

The OBSERVER reporter interviewed a number of prominent farmers from all sections of the county Saturday morning and their estimates were startingly alike.

If we should have rain in a few days, probably half a crop would be made, but if the drought continues there will be hardly any crop at all.

"Where Are We At?"

Populist leader Jno. McDuffie was in town Saturday, and was heard more than once to ask "where are we at, we Populists and you Democrats?" The Republicans will be enquiring after the election: "Where are they at," if the silver people do not get together. We apply only to North Carolina Republicans, because we believe Bryan will be elected, even if North Carolina does go against him. But shame upon our people if she be not found on the silver side.

Sunday a Scorcher.

Sunday was the hottest day in Fayetteville this summer. In many parts of the city the thermometre registered 101 degrees at 3 o'clock. Notwithstanding this terrific heat there were no prostrations, and the churches were fairly well attended. There are a number of people down with fever, however, and these suffered most. Several horses were prostrated Saturday evening and Sunday, and all animals, in fact, seemed to suffer more than human beings. There seems no prospect of a change.

Murphy—Thomson.

Capt. H. L. Murphy and Miss Laura A. Thomson were united in marriage a few minutes after 9 o'clock Thursday night at the residence of Mr. G. A. Thomson, on Haymount. Rev. Mr. Murphy, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Isaac Hughes, performed the ceremony, the bride and groom standing in the centre of the beautifully decorated drawing room, surrounded by a brilliant company of invited guests.

The best man, Mr. Marsden Haigh, was the only attendant.

At the conclusion of the ceremony an elegant supper was served, after which all the ladies assembled and cut the "bride's cake," always an exciting and pleasant incident.

Capt. Murphy, the groom, is well known in Fayetteville, and is very popular. His handsome bride is one of the most charming young women in the Cape Fear section, universally loved and esteemed.

We wish them a happy journey through life.

THE FENCE BURNERS CAPTURED

Two Hundred Dollars Reward is Offered for their Conviction.

The inhabitants inside the Flea Hill Stock Law Territory awoke Tuesday morning to be startled by the intelligence of the capture in their midst of four men charged with participating in the destruction of the fence.

With warrants in their possession sworn out by Messrs. Hugh McPhail and Jno. Williams, citizens of Flea Hill township Constables Maultsby and Autry and officer J. H. Benton, of this city, swept down upon this lately disturbed territory, and bagged four men, three negroes and one white, and had them in the county jail in this city before any one knew of it, and without the slightest friction. The four men captured are: Malenston Lee, white, and Jno. McKethan, Hugh McKethan, and Parker Armstrong, colored. Malenston Lee, who is a prominent citizen of that section, and the McKetnan brothers, gave a justified bond this morning for their appearance at trial, which is fixed for tomorrow evening at 3 o'clock before Magistrate Overby.

A "reign of terror" was inaugurated in Flea Hill Township some months ago by the burning of several miles of the uncompleted Stock Law fence authorized by the Legislature to enclose a certain territory. Much opposition was manifested by a number of the inhabitants to the change, some claiming that the law had passed the Legislature by fraud. These warned the commissioners not to build the fence at the same time making all kinds of threats. Notwithstanding this the building of the fence went on and met with no opposition until about six miles had been completed. Then one night the torch was applied to the whole length of the line and the fence was reduced to ashes. Every effort was made to detect the parties, detectives from abroad were employed, the Governor offered $100, the county $100 for their conviction, but all to no purpose. It was claimed that a secret organization of some of the smaller farmers was at the bottom of it, and that to arrest them would cause much bloodshed. The district was almost under martial law for a time.

The Firemen's Contest.

Large numbers witnessed the Firemen's Tournament Monday afternoon and grew wildly excited over the team race, and laughed immoderately over the "coon" contest.

The heavy rain had cooled off the torrid atmosphere, and the spectators and actors were in high spirits. Promptly at 5:30 the chief gave the signal, and the race between the rival teams commenced. The race was 800 feet, and in less time than one could say "Jack robin," it seemed, they were throwing streams on the supposed fire. But No. 1 was the victor, the water gushing, with that peculiar cracking noise, from her nozzle first.

Both teams gave a fine exhibition of their alertness and expert handling of the aparatus. No. 1, the victorious team, was composed of the following: Jno. Roddick, Captain, Jas. McNeill, David McKethan, Willie McKethan, J. A. Brown, Sandy McGeachy and J. C. Watson.

No. 2, the defeated team, consisted of the following: D. Jones, Captain, W. S. MacRae, C. D. Elliott, C. B. Ledbetter, Geo. Brandt, Jno. Monaghan, R. H. McDuffie and H. H. Preston.

Now came the funny part. Four coons essayed to steal the watermelons which had been placed in the centre of the street, and as many streams shot out from the four quarters of the compass to prevent them. Into the water circle dashed the coons but no sooner had they reached the coveted fruit than they "got it in the neck" with tremendous force, causing them to spin around like tops, one coon, it is said, spinning on his head for several seconds with a mellon grasped tightly in his arms, another was whirled about on one leg and some one vouched that he saw one circling around on his ear. It is certain, however, that after a long struggle each coon allowed himself to be whirled out of reach hugging a big mellon and smiling triumphantly. This was repeated several times and kept the crowd in one continuous roar of laughter.

Capt. Jas. Kenan spent Sunday with his family on Green street. By the way, the news that Mrs. Kenan, her charming daughter and fine sons are to leave Fayetteville for Warsaw has been received with general regret by the whole community. It will be a great loss indeed.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. ***There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.*** It cures.

People and Their Movements.

Mr. W. H. Bernard, Jr., spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. C. S. McMillan is visiting her parents in Raleigh.

Capt. Jeff Robeson left Saturday night for Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Henry Thornton is spending several days at Mt. Vernon Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Patterson have returned from Mt. Vernon Springs.

Miss Maggie Williams, of Burgaw, is on a visit to Miss Pearl McMillan.

Miss Alice Mallett has returned from Morehead City and a stay at Newbern.

Mr. Alex. Sessoms left Monday for Way Cross, Ga., on a visit to relatives.

Miss Eliza Rose is on a visit to her nephew, Rev. Jno. M. Rose, at Morganton.

Mrs Lee Holmes and her little daughter, Caroline, returned to Wilmington last week.

Mrs. J. A. White, of Durham, who has been visiting at West Lawn, has returned home.

Mr. Q. K. Nimocks and family have returned to their town house from Bolton's Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McRae have returned from a visit to Mrs. McRae's parents at Rozier.

Miss Mamie Bidgood, of Virginia, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, on Haymount.

Mrs. W. H. Hardin, of Tennessee, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Troy, on Haymount.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair whose long illness has caused so much anxiety to his friends is now apparently well.

Misses Maggie and Bessie McNeill left Monday for Greenville, S. C., to visit their cousin, Mrs. Morgan.

Messrs. James Kyle and W. G. Moore left Saturday night for an extended trip to Montreal and northern cities.

Mr. W. B. McMillan returned Saturday from Red Springs, where he has been spending two weeks most pleasantly.

Miss Mamie Davis, of Raleigh, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. S. McMillan, left for Sanford, Saturday.

Mrs. J. R. Hiatt returned yesterday from White Sulphur Springs, Mt. Airy, very much improved, which is due to the delightful climate and water.

Rev. A. J. McKelway, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, left Monday for Raleigh, on his wheel. From Raleigh he proposes to make a bicycle tour of Virginia. He will be gone three weeks.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, can be taken as easily in summer as in winter. Unlike the plain oil it is palatable, and the hypophosphites that are in it aid in digestion and at the same time tone up the system.

For sickly, delicate children, and for those whose lungs are affected, it is a mistake to leave it off in the summer months. The dose may be reduced if necessary.

We recommend the small size especially for summer use, and for children, where a smaller dose is required. It should be kept in a cool place after it is once opened.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BEASLEY'S.

Have your Watches and Clocks REPAIRED at . . . .

Beasley's,

Hay Street.

BUSINESS COLLEGE IN FAYETTEVILLE,

Branch of Draughon's Practical Business College,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PROF. H. RISHTON, one of the faculty of this well known and most successful of Southern Business Colleges, proposes to organize a branch School for this section of the country, to be conducted on the same plan as the Nashville College, consisting of a three months course of instruction, embracing the various lines of Partnership, Corporation, Lumber Company, and Banking. Also, Draughon's new system (taught exclusively by us) Business Forms, Correspondence, Commercial Law, &c. This course is admitted to be so *thorough* and *practical* that students completing it will be fitted for positions in almost any class of business. Where Penmanship and Spelling have been neglected, special attention will be paid to remedy these serious defects. To the young people of both sexes, who are desirous of qualifying themselves for a business career, without the expense of travelling and board in a distant city, this opportunity of securing the same advantages must commend itself.

Terms and full explanations by mail, or personally at the residence of Maj. B. C. Gorham, Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale.

A bargain in a NEW Singer Sewing Machine. Call and examine.

M. N. RAYNOR,
Corner Pythian Building.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several Executions in my hands from the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., and returnable to November Term 1896, in the following named cases, to-wit: No. 8,031, The Atlantic National Bank vs. The Cumberland Mills and others; No. 8,032. J. C. Buxton, guardian, vs. Cumberland Mills; No. 8,033; The Wachovia Loan and Trust Co. vs. Cumberland Mills, I shall expose at public sale on the premises at Cumberland Mills the following enumerated and described articles of personal property levied on by me as the property of said defendant to satisfy the aforesaid Executions, and subject to said levy, to satisfy the following additional Executions subsequently levied by me on said property in the following cases: John Gill, Receiver, &c., vs. Cumberland Mills; Same vs. Same; R. C. Scott & Co. vs. The Cumberland Mills, and Harvey Blair & Co. vs. Cumberland Mills.

MEMORANDUM AND SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY LEVIED ON.

Stock of general merchandise of all kinds whatsoever contained in the Company's store house; store fixtures; and store accounts; stock in process in mill; manufactured goods consisting of plaids, denims and bags in mills and warehouse; mill supplies of all kinds in mills, cotton house, waste house and elsewhere about lot; one to two thousand pounds of hay in barn; four mules; two 2-horse road wagons and harness; one dump cart; one single passenger road cart; one buggy and harness; one saddle; one single horse farm wagon and harness; about 150 cords pine wood on mill yard and in woods; lot of coal on mill yard; stock of drugs (dye stuffs) in drug room; all tools and implements belonging to the Company; one bay mare in stable; one second hand 2-horse wagon.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

One Farrel & Co.'s safe; 3 desks; 2 tables; 1 letter and invoice file; 1 letter press and blotter bath; 6 chairs; 1 office clock; 1 pair office scales; one No. 2 Remington type writer; 1 Rochester lamp; office supplies and stationery.

Also at the same time and place I shall sell Five Bags of Coffee, levied on as the property of the Defendant to satisfy executions in my hands in favor of John Gill, Receiver, vs. Cumberland Mills.

Place of sale: On premises of Cumberland Mills.

Time of sale: Thursday, 27th August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms: Cash.

McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Aug. 6, 1896. Cumberland County.

To the Readers of the Observer:

Ever since I can remember, I suffered at times with sick headache—the attacks would last from six to twelve hours—sometimes even longer. So intense was the pain, that while I would retire to my room, I could not lie down, but would walk the floor until exhausted by agony, then throw myself across the bed only to remain a few minutes and again would begin my pace. My head would feel that it would burst, temples throb and nervous system almost wrecked.

I used pills, seidlitz powders, morphine, chloral, chloroform, warm applications to the head, inhaled ammonia, used mustard foot baths, took mustard as an emetic, tried all kinds of patent medicines, antipyrin, and other antipyretees but in no event could obtain relief under six hours.

I began to experiment on myself with all known remedies for headache. After several years of research I at length made a combination of medicines that acted like magic. People came into my store for a headache and neuralgia remedy. I gave them *Headeasy*. It cured every case. Friends advised me to put it on the market, as a boon to suffering humanity. I did so, and thousands are being cured, and the many testimonials I receive bear evidence of the gratitude of men and women who have taken Headeasy.

If you suffer with headache or neuralgia try Head-Easy—it will cure you. Trial size 10c.; Regular size 15c.; Large size 35c.; at all dealers.

Born and reared in Fayetteville, I am known to a large number of the people of this section. I cannot afford to offer you a fraud.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer,
OXFORD, N. C.

The Campaign of Education.

The great speech of W. J. Bryan, delivered in the Chicago Convention, in pamphlet form, for 5c. Or, given away to every purchaser of $1 worth of Groceries.

Flour from $2 25 up.

S. M. TAYLOR & SON.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, MERCHANTS, SALESMEN, TRAVELLING MEN

—All unite in praising our—

Soda-Water, Coca-Cola, Etc.

Competitors marvel at our increasing trade

July 2, 1896. H. R. HORNE.

Fruit Jars.

Pints,	70c. per dozen.
Quarts,	89c. " "
2 Quarts,	$1.00 " "

D. A. McMILLAN.

113 tf

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.

daw-tf

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

ENGRAVED

Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards.

Workmanship of the Highest Quality; Prices Moderate.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

GEORGE N. HOFFMAN,
Practical Engraver,
516 N. Stricker St.,
Baltimore, Md.

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"TO THE POINT."

"FIGURES DON'T LIE."

"LISTEN AT THESE PRICES."

Entire Stock to be Closed Out in 30 Days.

This will be the greatest slaughter sale on record. Don't fail to come.

Fruit of the Loom Bleaching at 6¼ cents a yard.

Barker Mill Bleaching at 5¼ cts. a yard.

Beautiful line of 10 and 15 cts. Crepons going at 5 cts. a yard.

All our beautiful line of 15 and 20 cts. Lawns going at 8 cts. yard.

We have the biggest stock of white goods in North Carolina, and have marked every piece down to close out. Ladies, now is your time for white goods. Every piece marked in plain figures to close.

Housekeepers, listen! We have also put on sale our "Big" stock of all Linen Table Damask and Napkins; also Towels of every description.

Do you wear "Corsets?" If, so, we can sell you 75 cts. corsets at 49 cts.; and 50 cts. corsets at 39 cts.

Don't wait till the fall to buy your carpets, come now, you can get them at your own price.

Shoes at your own price. This business has got to be closed out.

$1.00 "Pearl" Shirts for 75c.

The entire stock of Clothing in the Thornton Block to be closed out at slaughter prices and store for rent. Come quick to get your size before the stock is broken.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
R. M. NIMOCKS, Assignee,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 23, 1896—d3t-w2t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of M. Faulk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said Estate to present them to me on or before May 29th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate settlement.

J. H. MARSH,
Adm'r De Bonis Non.

May 29, 1896—102-w4t

State Normal and Industrial School,

Departments well equipped. 27 teachers. 444 regular students, besides practice school of 97 pupils. 930 matriculates since its opening in 1892. 93 of the 96 counties represented. Competitive examination at county seat August 1st, to fill free-tuition vacancies in dormitories. Application should be made before July 20th to enter the examination. No free tuition except to applicants signing a pledge to become teachers. Annual expenses of free-tuition students boarding in dormitories, $90; tuition-paying students, $130.

Address
PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER.
Greensboro, N. C.

SALEM

Academy and College

For nearly 100 years this institution for the higher education of young women has occupied the very front rank, and was never more numerously attended than now. It is not only provided with a high-grade College Course, but has experts in all of its special schools of Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies. We will be pleased to send catalogue on application. Term begins September 3d.

JOHN H. CLEWELL, Principal,
Salem, North Carolina.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

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Sixtieth Year Begins Sept'r 10th.

Eleven Professors and Instructors.

Three Courses for Degrees.

Ample Cabinets and Laboratories.

LOCATION HEALTHFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.

Gymnasium Complete.

Terms Reasonable.

Send for Catalogue.

J. B. SHEARER,
President.

Ridgeway High School,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Fall session of 1896 begins August 26th, and continues Twenty weeks.

TOTAL EXPENSES:

Tuition,	$15 00 to 25 00
Board (including lights and fuel),	45 00
Washing and incidentals,	4 00
Music and use of Instrument,	15 00

Positively no extra charges.

Endorsed by the University, the Denominational Colleges of the State, and the leading Female Colleges of the South. Send for a catalogue.

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
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The Clyde Steamship Co.

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FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 1st
S.S. PAWNEE.....Wednesday, Aug. 5th
S.S. CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug. 8th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug. 1st
S.S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 8th
S. S. PAWNEE.....Wednesday, Aug. 12th

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. ONEIDA.....Tuesday, Aug. 4th
S. S. PAWNEE.....Saturday, Aug. 8th

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Wilmington, N. C

THEO G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
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WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

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Attention Farmers and Mechanics!

WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY ON CALL:

Nails,	Rope,
Sash,	Bolts,
Blinds,	Screws,
Hinges,	Heating Stoves,
Locks,	Cook Stoves,
Laths,	Firearms,
Hair,	Cutlery,
Lime,	Bicycles,
Moulding,	Screens,
Doors,	Plows,
Hoes,	Rakes,

Weights and Cords, &c.

We Have a Hardware House.

Our Specialties Cover the Hardware Trade.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

BEAR IN MIND

— WHEN YOU COME TO THE —

Hay Street Grocers,

the establishment is open and at your service.

GOODS AS LOW

FOR SAME GRADE AS ANY DEALER —WITH A CERTAINTY OF STANDARD GOODS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ONE.

Tobacco 15 to 50c. per lb.

WE BUY AND SELL COUNTRY PRODUCE FRUITS, &c.

A. S. HUSKE.

Senators, Congressmen, Judges, great Lawyers, Professors, ALL pronounce I. W. HARPER WHISKY superior to the finest French Brandy. The Leading physicians prescribe it on account of its purity. For sale by

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

DryGoods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

READER,

It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at

A. GARRASON'S.

—HIS STOCK OF—

Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries

IS IMMENSE.

A trial order will convince anyone that

A. GARRASON

Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries

AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

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Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!

At McMillan's Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

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MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

Ice Cream Parties and Festivals

Furnished on Short Notice.

W. F. RAIFORD,
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PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

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The World's Greatest Musicians.

For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

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Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

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No deposits received on interest.

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ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality,

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

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DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.

Drs. PATTERSON & BETTS,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE OVER Bank of Fayetteville, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO JULY 9, 1896.

PREAMBLE—AGAINST CENTRALIZATION.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; and the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un American, but anti American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

THE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

THE INCOME TAX.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, of which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

RAILROAD TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

HOME RULE.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

THE TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

LIFE TENURES.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil-Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to need aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

About Pneumatic Tires.

It has long been a question as to whether a double tube or single tube tire enables a rider to make the best time in a race, and thousands of dollars have been paid by tire makers and promoters to prove their claims.

Tire makers have maintained racing teams at great expense, and some of them are beginning to think that this large expense is rank extravagance. These same advertisers have, however, done much to make the sport of bicycle riding attractive, and have done more than all other influences put together to show the possibilities of the bicycle. The kickers are those makers whose tires have failed.

The bicycle stands to day as practically the only attractive form of outdoor sport, and is proved to be one of the most healthy and useful forms of recreation, furnishing an incentive for outdoor exercise, something that Americans particularly were much in need of until the bicycle came into general use. This is the opinion of those tire makers whose tires have not failed—the double-tubers—and who are willing to go on with the expense since it is so much to their advantage.

It is now conceded by all who pretend to a knowledge of the bicycle, and of tires, that the double tube tire is the most practical, and, at the same time, the fastest form of tire in the world.

In the so called single-tube tire, wherein the whole fabric of the tire is cemented and vulcanized together, the walls of the tire are made of several layers of fabric, and the tires thus made are stiff and unyielding, as compared with the double-tube tire, in which the inner lining is free to move independently of the outer wearing cover.

All the important speed records of the world are now held by the double-tube tires, and during the present year it is interesting to note that nearly all of the fastest riders of the United States are mounted on this form of tire.

As the racing man loses no opportunity to select such apparatus as will conduce to the last item of speed, realizing that his reputation, salary and consequent glory depend upon his success as a racing man and a winner, he has gradually abandoned the single tube form of tire and taken to the double-tube. As a result of this the records have been repeatedly lowered in the last year, and new records are now being made almost daily. It is apparent that the days of the single-tube are numbered, and that in a short time no racing man will feel properly equipped unless mounted on a double-tube tire.

An important point in favor of double-tube tires is that they are greatly more durable. The single tube tire is all right for a very short time, but its average life, owing to the peculiarities of its construction, is but a few months. When the single-tube is once punctured it seems impossible to repair it so it will remain air-tight. The plugs, whether vulcanized in or not, soon work loose, besides disfiguring the tire and making hard lumps, which on a smooth road can be felt at each revolution of the wheel.

The United States are about two years late in trying the single-tube tire. It was thoroughly tested out in use, in England and on the Continent, two years ago, and has been completely abandoned there because of lack of of durability, impossibility of repair, and the constant accompaniment of slow leaks which cannot be located.

It is a very difficult matter to make a tire air-tight. The holding of the air depends upon the integrity of the inner lining. In tires from which this inner lining cannot be removed, it is impossible to make them air tight for any length of time. It is important for a new rider to know that many leaks are from causes that cannot be located on the outer surface of the tire, hence the importance of having the tube which contains the air removable for inspection and repair.

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 4, 1896—tf

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Dawson, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

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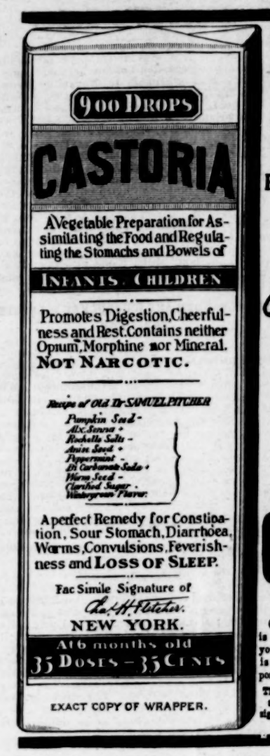

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Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, on or before June 11, 1897. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. E. GORHAM, Administrator
of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel.

June 11, 1896 oaw-4t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of M. Faulk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said Estate to present them to me on or before May 29th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate settlement.

J. H. MARSH,
Adm'r De Bonis Non.

May 29, 1896—|102-w4t

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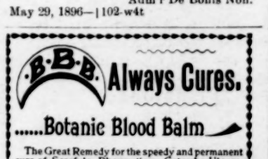

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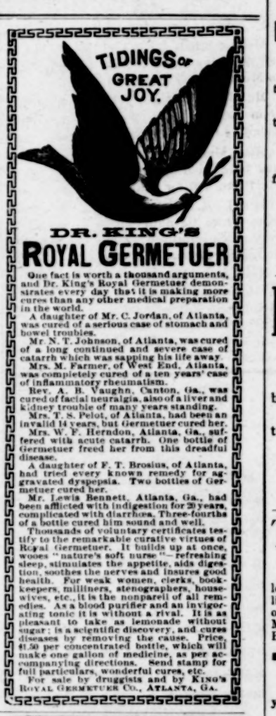

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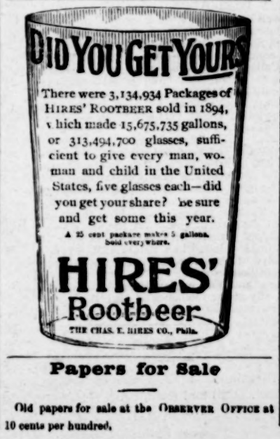

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Most Modern, Most Reliable, Most Durable and STRONGEST Wheel on Earth.

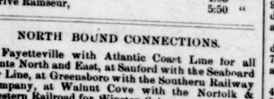
PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 / May 17, 1891 } Oct. 3, 1893 / Jan 1, 1895 Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry;* simple in construction easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; no parts that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, guaranteed for three years. Made of ¾-inch cold rolled steel seamless tubing (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of material ever known in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 38 inches; longest, 57 inches; 60 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

$40 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 extra, on provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
162 West Van Buren Street. Bx 1553. CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 1553
GOOD FOR
$5.00
IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR
No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...



Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 47 Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "	9 30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "	9 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:06 "	10 01 "
Leave Sanford,	12:22 p m	11 15 "
Leave Climax,	2:25 "	1 15 a m
Leave Greensboro,	2:56 "	1 45 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "	1 55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "	2 49 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "	3 21 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "	3 28 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "	4 07 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:4. "	4 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.	No. 43 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a m	2 00 p m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "	3 30 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:35 "	4 00 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "	4 10 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m	4 37 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "	5 23 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "	5 28 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "	5 57 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "	7 45 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "	9 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "	9 03 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "	9 15 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "	12 30 a m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8 45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:59 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at San